

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENTS OF VICTOR-VICTROLA AND VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "AWA MARU,"

INCLUDING THE LATEST
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915.

[31]

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKYO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

979

ON SALE

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 TO 1909.

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Retailers.

DIRECTORY OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA.

On Sale at the

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE
and Local Booksellers.

PRICE:

Cloth Cover ... \$1.25
Paper ... 0.80

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915

THE "CABINET CRISIS."

LETTER FROM MR. LLOYD
GEORGE.

In reply to a letter from a constituent, Mr. Lloyd George wrote a month ago as follows:—
"You say, and say rightly, that the Government ought to give the nation a lead on the question whether the moral obligation of every able-bodied man to defend his country should be converted during this war into a legal obligation."

"The Government, I can assure you, are fully alive to the necessity for giving a definite lead. They are engaged in examining the subject with a view to coming to a right decision. Undue delay might be disastrous—but undue precipitancy might be equally disastrous. Let us avoid both. The issue is one of fact and not of principle. If the figures demonstrate that we can win through with the voluntarily system it would be folly to provoke controversy in the middle of a world war by attempts to substitute a totally different method. On the other hand, if these figures demonstrate to every unprejudiced person that voluntaryism has exhausted its utility and that nothing but legal pressure can give us the armies necessary to defend the honour of Britain and save Europe from the triumph of a military despotism, I have not yet heard of a man who would resist compulsion under these circumstances. The men who say they would offer assistance to this expedient, even if proven to be necessary to save their country and the freedom of the world, have not yet appeared in the arena, and if they do I predict that their protectors will not be found amongst the working classes. It is all a question of ascertainable fact. Why, then, all this premature anger? The determining facts have not yet been published. When they have been sifted and made known, advocates of one view or the other will surely find that whole cylinders of fervour and ferocity have been wasted in attacking positions which they will then discover they ought to defend."

"Let the Government have a fair chance to decide. All this clatter and racket outside the council chamber are fatal to deliberation. Especially would I beg the public to pay no heed to paragraphs ascribing certain statements or attitudes to individual Ministers. These paragraphs are invariably inspired by a hostile intent and they cannot be contradicted one by one and hour by hour. Such a task would be endless. When the time comes, these Ministers are quite capable of defining their own views, and will not hesitate to do so in their own language. Meanwhile, let personal recrimination drop. It is the poison of all good counsel. In every controversy there are men little men who assume that their own motives in taking up a line are of the most exalted and noble character, but that those who differ from them are animated by the basest personal aims. Such men are a small faction, but they are the mischief-makers that have many a time perverted discussion into discussion. Their aim seems to be to spread distrust and disunion amongst men whose co-operation is essential to national success. These creatures ought to be stamped out relentlessly by all parties as soon as they are seen crawling along the floor."

"The opinions I have formed as to essential action are prompted by a sincere persuasion that nothing but the exertion of our whole strength will enable us to obtain a victory upon which so much depends. Having come to that conclusion, I am bound to do my best to secure that effort without the least regard to the effect my appeals may have upon my own political fortunes. The issue is the gravest any country has ever been called upon to decide. Let it be settled in a spirit worthy of its gravity. I withdraw nothing I have said as to the seriousness of the position. Naturally I take a hopeful view of the prospect of the cause I am concerned in, but I know too well that to ignore dangers which you can see with the naked eye if you look around is the most fruitful source of disaster in all affairs. I have for months called attention to these dangers in the present war. Events alone will prove whether I have been unduly alarmed. So far I regret they have justified my apprehensions. I should indeed be a traitor if I did not have fervently that the course of the war would prove that I have over-estimated the worst evils. But I have not written without warrant in facts known to the enemy as well as to us—facts which I should have thought would already have secured the most famous optimism. I have thought what driven by the probability of my native land to sound a note of alarm. I have done so in the confident belief that if I succeed in rousing us in time to put forth all our strength, we shall win."

SHIPPING AND WAR PROFITS.

Among shipowners the tax on war profits was the subject of lively discussion, says the *Times* of the 23rd ult. though owners were not prepared to assume that the tax was intended to apply to shipping. Clearly, though, the tax, if it did so apply, would meet with criticism. On broad grounds it would be criticized for its size. There would have been no objection to a special tax of 25 per cent, and probably none to one of 33 1/3 per cent, but a tax of 50 per cent would be considered by many to go rather far. As justification for this view, owners speak of the neutrals, who since the war began have earned the highest freights and, with their profits untouched, would be able to pay big prices for new tonnage and be most favourably placed in the future for competition with British firms.

Let those young men of forty who are saying with a sigh that they are too old to be of any active use in the war consider the case of Brigadier-General Lewis. He has just been promoted to Major-General. He is sixty-two. Of course, much depends upon the state of fitness in which a man has kept himself. Many of our men of forty, however, who are volunteers, have lately been digging trenches and so on, have now got into a state of great health. There must now be some potential airmen among them.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE WAR.

Concluding his speech in the House of Commons on the 15th ult. on a motion for going into committee of supply upon a supplementary vote of credit Mr. Asquith, after reviewing the military situation, said:—

"The situation is a testing one. It calls, in my opinion, if we survey the conditions and opportunities of the past year, both for satisfaction at unrelenting effort and sacrifice and for regret at some mistakes and misadventures. At this moment at any rate it does not call for recrimination, which is of all forms of moral self-indulgence at once the cheapest and the least fruitful. (Hear, hear.) No, sir. Our business here and now is to deal with the present and to forecast and to provide for the future. We have to satisfy so far as we can the legitimate requirements and hopes of our Allies. What is even more important, we have to discharge the unique burden imposed upon a free people—I would rather say a family of free people—by our own traditions, by our own standard of duty and of sacrifice. We see to-day more clearly even than we did a year ago through the mists, the sophistry, and the mendacity with which Berlin has sought to belud and baffle the international atmosphere."

"We realise—and when I say we, I mean the people of this country, of this Empire, without distinction of party or place—we realise with ever-growing clearness the sincerity of our own diplomacy—(cheers)—the persistent and even passionate love of peace with which we sought to avert the calamity of a world-wide conflict, the imperious call to inevitable duty which forced us, in the face of every selfish interest, to vindicate our national honour and to enlist our whole strength in the sacred cause of freedom. (Cheers.) It was and is a worthy issue. We will continue to stake upon it everything we have—our wealth, our industry, our intelligence, the lives of our children and the existence of our Empire. I have never doubted for a single instant either the wisdom of our choice or the ultimate triumph in the stricken field. Great issues such as this demand from a great people not only great resolves, but a wise selection of means and methods, a large perspective, the abandonment, if it may be of cherished preconceptions and of personal and party ties, readiness in every class and section of the community for a sustained and co-operative effort of supreme self-sacrifice. One thing which I would deprecate and ban is the sinister spectre of domestic strife. We must all be ready—I speak without any distinction of opinion—in a common cause to give and take, to take and give. Do not let it be said by our children and our children's children that in the gravest moment in our history our arm was shorn of its strength by any failure on the part either of rulers or ruled to concentrate upon an unexampled task consistent counsels, undivided energy, unbroken indomitable will of the British people. (Loud cheers.)"

SPIES OF THE AIR.

AVIATORS BROUGHT DOWN BY
BRITISH SHELLS.

A ray account of the manner in which German aeroplanes are shelled from the British lines is given by Gunner Bodkin, of the R.H.A., writing from "Somewhere in France."

"We take up our position between the trenches," he says, "and wait for aeroplanes to come up to observe our artillery positions, etc. Then, of course, we get busy. Our work is to prevent them seeing too much, and if they do see anything, we stop them from getting back with what they have seen.
"The worst of this work is that if we get shelled we cannot retaliate. The other day, for instance, we had five planes over at once. We only saw three, and promptly engaged them; while the two others mounted very high and marked our positions to the German artillery, which promptly opened fire with high explosives, on us."

"Then the German airmen circled round and started dropping bombs on us. But we kept our end up and didn't get out of it until we had brought the three machines down."

"Last Sunday we opened fire on a German Albatross machine which came over high in the sun. We plugged away at him and hit him twice, once in his petrol tank and again in the radiator. He started to plane down, and nearly collided with an English plane which came out from behind a bank of clouds."

"It was a glorious sight, the way they circled round, but the result was a foregone conclusion, as the German could not climb. His observer was killed by the machine gunners of the English line, and the pilot came right down, but he opened fire against a company of infantry who were rushing forward to capture him and prevent him setting fire to his machine. So, of course, they had to fire on him. I was a bit sorry, as had made a splendid fight, and he deserved his life for his pluck. Though they are our enemies, we can't help admiring a brave man—we see so few of them among the Germans."

A MARQUIS' EXPLOIT.

REVOLVER, SWORD, AND TREE STUMP USED.

"Good blood cannot die," says a French proverb.
A generation ago the Marquis de Morès was famous all the world over for his courageous exploits and his chivalrous adventures, and when he met with a predicament and in the African desert, his death was mourned as a national bereavement."

The Marquis' second son, Count Paul de Vallombrosa-Morès, is at the front as a lieutenant of Dragons, and four times already has been mentioned in despatches. His latest feat is the slaughter of no fewer than sixteen Germans single-handed. Out reconnoitring he fell among a German patrol but used his revolver first, his sword after, and then a tree-stump to such purpose that he accounted for the entire patrol without being touched himself.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

COURTS ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1,927 Sapper W. Old to Engineer Company.
No. 1,928 Private R. A. Brand to Scouts Company (No. 2 Section).

2.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—
Sapper J. A. Hunter from 29th October, 1915, to 29th November, 1915.
Private F. Bevington from 2nd November, 1915, to 2nd February, 1916.
Private A. C. Davison from 10th November, 1915, to 24th November, 1915.

3.—Pte. F. D. Silas is permitted to resign, dated 23rd September, 1915.
Sapper C. F. Carpenter is permitted to resign, dated 27th September, 1915.

4.—Parades for Thursday, 28th instant.
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units (except Right Section of M. G. Co. and Signalling Section)—Squad drill and Rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sergt. Major High and Sergt. Frith. Remainder, *Nil*.

5.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until 29th instant: Civil Service Company.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Lindsell.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to-night: Left Sec. M. G. Co. and the following members of Right Sec. M. G. Co.—Sergt. Schnepel, Ptes. Wilman, Hart, Moching, Monteiro, D'Azavedo and C. G. Anderson.
Officer on duty: Capt. Armstrong.
Orderly Sergeant until 29th inst.: Corpl. Lewick.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C. H.K.V.R.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to approve of Capt. Cyril Champkin, Volunteer Rifle, being attached to the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 15th inst.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Friday, the 29th inst.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP.
Friday, 29th Oct. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co. Saturday, 30th Oct. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co. Sunday, 31st Oct. Sec. 1 of C Co.
Monday, 1st Nov. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Co. Tuesday, 2nd Nov. Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co. Wednesday, 3rd Nov. Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Co.

GUN CLUB HILL.
Friday, 29th Oct. Secs. 3 and 4 of A Co. Saturday, 30th Oct. Secs. 3 and 4 of B Co. Sunday, 31st Oct. Secs. 2, 3 and 4 of C Co. Monday, 1st Nov. Secs. 1 and 2 of A Co. Tuesday, 2nd Nov. Secs. 1 and 2 of B Co. Wednesday, 3rd Nov. Sec. 1 of C Co.

MUSKETRY.
Members of "A" Co., with the exceptions hereunder mentioned will parade on the Cricket Ground at 7.30 a.m. on Sunday, the 31st October. Dress: Drill Order with haversacks and waterbottles, filled (no pouches) and proceed by launch to Kowloon City. Food will be taken in haversacks. All exempted members must parade unless employed on Government or Military duties between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on the 31st inst., in which case a certificate to that effect must be sent to the O.C. of "A" Co. three days in advance. Lieut. Blason and 2nd Lieut. Boswick are detailed for supervision at the Butts. The officers detailed for the Butts will be on the range by 8 a.m. A special tram will leave The Peak at 7.15 a.m. The following members will not attend:—Ptes. W. Nicholson, W. J. Pringle, G. M. Young, A. C. Diss, L. A. Cassart, W. J. Woodman, W. Hill, A. J. Carter, V. C. Parr, E. Ralphs, A. E. Crapnell, and A. Derby.
"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground on Sunday, the 7th November, at 7.30 a.m. Dress: Drill Order with haversacks and waterbottles (no pouches).

PARADES.
"B" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 1st November. Dress: Drill order, shirt sleeves.
"A" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd November. Dress: Drill order, shirt sleeves.
"C" Co. will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, the 5th November. Dress: Drill order, shirt sleeves.
"D" Co. will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 3rd November under Sergt.-Major Cooke. Dress: Drill Order.

RECRUITS.
Recruits will parade on the Cricket Ground on Monday, the 1st November, Wednesday, the 3rd November, and Thursday, the 4th November, at 5.15, under Sergt.-Major Bond. Dress: Drill order, shirt sleeves.

SIGNALING.
The following will parade on Tuesday, the 2nd November, and Thursday, the 4th November, at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m.: Sergt. E. V. Mitchell, Corp. A. Edwards, Lieut. W. J. Crawford, Ptes. H. E. Goldsmith, A. J. Carter, L. A. Cassart, J. Martin, W. Hill, J. W. Graham, and C. J. Higginbotham, and will be exempt from guard, picket duty, and parades other than signalling parades. Attendance at all signalling parades is compulsory.

SUBSTITUTION.
The parade ordered for Thursday the 24th inst. is cancelled.
Promotion.
Lieut. W. J. Crawford is promoted Lance-Sergeant in the Signalling Section and is appointed an instructor in Signalling.

PORTINGS.
Pte. H. G. Earle having joined is allotted Corps No. 542 and posted to Co. "A" Sec. 4.
Pte. O. I. Ellis having joined is allotted Corps No. 543 and posted to Co. "B" Sec. 2.

Pte. J. W. Harris having joined is allotted Corps No. 544 and posted to Co. "C" Sec. 1.
Pte. H. Watkins having joined is allotted Corps No. 545 and posted to Co. "B" Sec. 1.

ORDERLY SERGEANT.
Orderly Sergeant from the morning of the 29th October to the morning of the 4th November: Sergt. S. E. Green.
G. K. H. Baurton, Capt. Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

General Order No. 19, issued by the Hon. C.S.P., states:—"I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to communicate to the members of the Police Reserve that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a despatch reporting on the inspection of the Police Reserve by Major-General Kelly, desires to express his appreciation of the public spirit shown by the members of the Reserve."

VARIANCE CANCELLATION.
The Route March ordered for Friday, October 29th, is cancelled.

WINTER UNIFORM MEASURING.
Thursday, October 28th:—
5.30 p.m.—1st Platoon, No. 1 Company.
6.00 p.m.—2nd Platoon, No. 1 Company.
Friday, October 29th:—
5.30 p.m.—1st Platoon, No. 2 Company.
6.00 p.m.—2nd Platoon, No. 2 Company.
SERVICES RIFLES.
The 1st and 2nd Platoon, No. 1 Company, will draw service rifles on Thursday evening, October 28th.
All N.C. Officers are to have service rifles issued to them. They will return their Martins, etc., and draw these rifles on October 28th.

TITLE SHOOTING COMPETITION.
Captains of Teams or Platoon Commanders will, if possible, be prepared to hand the names of the men in their Teams to their opponents after the drawing on Thursday, October 28th.

PATROLS.
(1)—CENTRAL.
As ordered.
(2)—EASTERN.
As ordered.

(3)—WATER POLICE.
October 28th-29th, as already published.
Saturday, October 30th:—
5.50 p.m.—Fyfe (S), Maxwell (S), and Doughty (P).
8.50 p.m.—Smith (S), Cruz (S), and Xavier (P).
Sunday, October 31st:—
5.50 p.m.—Ford (S) and Macdonald (S).
8.50 p.m.—Fisher (S) and Moore (S).

PATROL DUTIES.
Inspectors and Crown-Sergeants on the Staff visiting Patrols will be detailed from the D.S.P.'s office for November month. O.C. Companies are being instructed to warn their men on what duties they will be required for the whole of next month. MARTINI CARBINES NOS. 119 AND 352.
Members in possession of the above Carabines are requested to return same to the Store Sergeant at the Central Police Station as soon as possible. The numbers will be found on a small circular brass plate let into the butt.
F. C. JENKIN.
D. S. P. (Reserve).

"THE SIMPLE LIFE."

HOW MAYFAIR DINES ON FIFTEEN SHILLINGS A WEEK.

A lady who has a title and a house in Mayfair has joined the ranks of the munition workers, and the "other evening" she gave a dinner party to celebrate the completion of her first month of productive industry. Her guests, says the *London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian*, were a duchess, the wife of a Cabinet Minister, a Red Cross nurse, and a woman of the working classes, whom her hostess introduced to the others as "Mabel, my mate in the shop."
The hostess and her "mate" wore print dresses and had red handkerchiefs swathed about their heads, their working uniform. They sat down at a table covered not with linen, but with white oilcloth, and the hostess explained, "Mabel put me up to this. It is a war saving. You just sponge it over and it doesn't have to go to the laundry."

The dinner was joint, vegetables, sweet, and cheese. A maid-servant carried in the dishes and then disappeared. The hostess carved, and the guests helped each other to vegetables. "The simple life," the hostess explained, "Mabel and I only get fifteen bob a week, and it won't run to more." The little party had a jolly meal, and the hostess and her "mate" talked "shop," to the delight of the others. The duchess, taking her departure, ventured an inquiry: "Has Griggs enlisted?" "Oh, dear, no," said the hostess; "I sent him to a theatre to get him out of the way."
Griggs (though that is not his real name) is the butler.

WAR BREVITIES.

Bishop Welldon, the Dean of Manchester, has gone to the battle front in France to act as temporary Army chaplain.

Mr. H. Malby Deley, M.P. for the Harrow Division, has announced that he will not take his official salary for the duration of the war.

At Croydon Stanley Adams, a young man living at Northwood-road, Thornton Heath, was fined £5, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for refusing to fill up the National Registration form. He said he could not fill it in as he conscientiously objected to military service. The information asked for was for military use. He would go to prison in preference to paying the fine.

The London police arrested one day last month and took to Alexandra Palace for internment 300 enemy aliens—50 each from the Marylebone, Paddington, Whitechapel, Hackney, Islington, Hampstead, and Highgate districts. The prisoners are all men of military age—Germans from 17 to 55 and Austrians from 17 to 41. Seventy-five per cent. are Germans, mainly handworkers, waiters, and hotel employees, but two stockbrokers are among the number. There are now about 4,000 enemy aliens interned at the Palace.

THE CHINESE PERJURY CASE. ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH A FIRM'S BOOKS.

In the course of the hearing of the perjury case in the Supreme Court on Tuesday, Mr. Potter alleged that a certain party had obtained access to and had tampered with the books of the Company which were in the custody of the liquidators (Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews). Yesterday, in response to the request of the Chief Justice, the Chinese clerk, named Tong, who had charge of the keys, was called before the Court. The clerk admitted that he gave the keys of the receptacle in which the books were contained to the man Hung Shun Yen. He said that there was not room for the books, so they were placed in a clothes cupboard. On Tuesday morning Mr. Shenton (by whom counsel for the prosecution is instructed) asked him to fetch one of the account books. On his way to the Court he met Hung Shun Yen, who said that he wanted a change of clothing, and, to save him the trouble of going back again to his shop, witness handed him the key for him to obtain the clothing.

His lordship—Do you mean to say you keep the books of your firm mixed up with this clothing?

Witness—They are all placed together. His lordship—Under whose instructions is it customary to give access to the firm's books?

Witness—Mr. Roza's in this particular case.

His lordship—Access to the books?

Witness—Yes, to both parties.

His lordship—I do not think there is anything wrong then.

Mr. Potter said that somebody should have been present when the box was opened.

Mr. Roza was called, and he said that on every other occasion he and the clerk had been present. The clerk had always had the key. There had been numerous inspections by both parties.

Mr. Potter said he was instructed that about a week ago Mr. Shenton made a communication to Mr. Roza with reference to these books, which they had hoped would have resulted in these books not getting into the possession of these people, unless, at any rate, some responsible person was present.

His lordship said the clerk should not have done what he did. The sole object of appointing a Receiver was to ensure that the effects were kept in proper custody, and if there was any irregularity in the conduct of the Receiver or his employees it upset the whole object.

Mr. Roza asked permission to make an explanation. He said that Mr. Tong represented him on the previous day and he was sent back by Mr. Shenton from the Court, under the instructions of his lordship, for the purpose of getting one of the books, and it was on his return that he gave up the keys. The clerk thought the Court was in a hurry to get the book. His act was quite unintentional.

His lordship—I am not saying it was not.

The incident then ended.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council takes place to-day. The "Orders of the Day" are:—

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Full Court Ordinance, 1912, and to make further provision for the constitution of the Full Court."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Magistrates' Ordinance, 1896, and for purposes connected therewith."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding nine million eighty-one thousand two hundred and nine dollars to the Public Service of the year 1915."

Second reading of the Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Mother Superior of this Colony of the Society of the Daughters of Charity of the Canossian Institute, by which the institution known as the Italian Convent is carried on."

Mrs. Luisa S. O. Herbert, wife of a Darlington curate, was sent to prison for six months by the Darlington magistrates last month for attempting to obtain information calculated to be of value to the enemy. The charge was under Section 18 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA STEAM FISHERIES CO.

The fifth annual general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices of the General Managers (Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.) at noon yesterday. Mr. J. A. Plummer (Chairman) presided, and there were also present: Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and Lo Shiu Hoi (Directors), Messrs. J. F. Miller, J. M. S. Rozario, J. Rocha, Yin Kwok Choi, Kwan Yum Ting, Wan Yuk Ting, Leung Chek Tong, Ho Tez Hung, Lai Chi Fai, Wo Yau Kai, F. Joannillo, and F. Bevington (secretary).

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—The report and statement of accounts for the past year having been in your hands for some time, I will, subject to your approval, take same as read, but I will read to you the auditors' report, which is as follows:—

"We have audited the above balance sheet with the books, vouchers, and accounts of the Company and have found, same in accordance therewith. In our opinion, the balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30th June, 1915, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required."

It is with much regret that I have to come before you with accounts showing such a disastrous ending to what at one time promised to be a hopeful business enterprise. You are all aware of the many vicissitudes through which the Company has passed; and although we met with disappointments both here and in Shanghai, which absorbed a great deal of our capital, there was always hope for the future, but to-day we are faced with an even greater disaster in Japan, our assets have practically vanished and we have indeed nothing before us but voluntary liquidation. You were informed by circular in June last that the *Kaiko Maru* had been blown ashore on the Goto Islands during a severe typhoon. For days she was battered about on the rocks and was in such an apparently hopeless position that notice of abandonment was tendered to the underwriters. As is usual in such cases, however, our notice of abandonment was not accepted, and some fortnight later the *Salvage Co.* succeeded in saving the vessel, and finally towing her, a much battered wreck, into Nagasaki Harbour. I should mention here that no blame apparently attaches to the Captain, who appears to have navigated the vessel in a seamanlike manner, but the little vessel was unable to make headway against the enormous sea and strong wind prevailing, and finally drifted ashore. Fortunately, no lives were lost owing to the accident. A survey of the vessel in dry dock revealed very extensive damage indeed, and the cheapest estimate for repairs, merely to make the vessel seaworthy, amounted to Yen 20,000. The question arose, gentlemen, where was this money for repairs to come from? The vessel was insured on what is known as "Trawlers' Terms," that is to say, against total loss, collision and salvage charges, and, therefore, the cost of the actual repairs would fall entirely on the owners. The directors of the Company in Japan made careful enquiries as to the terms on which they could obtain a loan, but the terms were such as to preclude any possibility of successfully working the vessel, and therefore they strongly recommended selling the Trawler in her damaged condition and winding up the Company. With this decision your consulting committee could only reluctantly concur, since we were not in a position to furnish further capital and an attempt to carry on the Company burdened with a heavy loan would probably only have led to a still greater disaster in the future. The wreck was, therefore, sold for the best price we could obtain, viz., Yen 3,350—and the spare gear realized an additional Yen 1,181. The Nishin Gyogyo Kabushiki Kaisha has since been formally wound up and with the exception of one item, viz., a propeller, for which it is expected to realize Yen 100—the affairs of that Company have now been liquidated and the balance of Yen 5,128.00 (\$5,845.53) has been transferred to our accounts. Turning to our balance sheet, gentlemen, you will notice that this leaves us with total assets amounting to \$5,733.57 and liabilities (outside of capital) \$3,373.03; in other words, we have just \$2,360.54 of our capital remaining. I do not think I can add anything further unless I mention that your general managers and consulting committee have

once again waived their fees, and to express regret at the total failure of our enterprise. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions which shareholders may desire to ask.

Mr. MILLER seconded the motion. There were no questions, and the report and accounts were adopted.

An extraordinary general meeting followed, Mr. PLUMMER presiding.

The Chairman said:—You have just heard read the purpose for which this meeting is called, and as there is really no other course open to us but to go into voluntary liquidation, I do not propose to detain you long. We have received a very favourable offer from Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews to wind up the affairs of the Company and we strongly recommend their appointment as liquidators. I will only add, gentlemen, the regret of your committee and ourselves that the probable return to shareholders is so infinitesimal. I now beg to propose that the affairs of the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be appointed liquidators.

Mr. MILLER seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman—That concludes the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

MEMBERS WARNED AGAINST ENEMY TRADING.

MR. NIELSEN'S DEFIANCE.

What promises to develop into a lively controversy was precipitated last week when the following notice was posted on the bulletin board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

"The Shanghai Stock Exchange is an institution incorporated under British Ordinances and under British law, and members are hereby notified that the Committee will take all means in their power to uphold H.B.M.'s Regulations regarding Enemy Trading."

"Certain neutral members are believed to have entered into transactions with clients and outside brokers who are subjects of countries enemies to Great Britain. Whilst the Committee is at present unable to discipline neutral members who deal with enemy subjects, it is pointed out that any British member who knowingly deals with such offending members comes within the scope of the King's Regulations."

"For the protection of British members the Committee are willing to confidentially make known from time to time the names of these neutral members who are suspected of dealing with unlicensed enemy subjects. The Committee hereby notifies British members that in the event of their being found to be knowingly contravening the King's regulations in the above manner they will forthwith be suspended, and information regarding their case will be laid before the Crown Advocate."

"F. CHOSLEY, Chairman."

MR. GORDIUS NIELSEN'S DEFIANCE. Mr. Gordius Nielsen, who happens to be one of the four neutral members of the Stock Exchange—there are two American and two Danes—lost no time in taking up the cudgels for the neutrals. He addressed the following letter to the secretary of the Exchange:—

"The Secretary, Shanghai Stock Exchange. Dear Sir,—Referring to the notice posted by the Committee to-day with regard to neutral members of the Exchange dealing with so-called enemy subjects, will you be good enough to inform your Committee that I, as a neutral, have dealt with, and intend to continue to deal with, Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians. A neutral does not take sides, and it would be as improper, if the Committee's contention held good, for me to deal with Britishers if I declined to deal with subjects of the other savage belligerents."

"Neither the Committee nor the British Government can impose jurisdiction on me. Their only remedy, if they desire to force their attitude, is to attempt an expulsion—if they can do it. The next step would be for the Committee of the Shanghai Club to forbid neutral members to deal with the enemies of Great Britain or to suffer expulsion."

"That I write so plainly is because the Committee have adopted the 'Committee of Safety' inquiry of the French Revolution, with its attendant secret investigations, accusations and general hold-and-come policy, which is one of the most despicable forms of rule, instead of frankly asking neutral members of their heads, or as it another specimen of British stupid officialdom, if the genius who framed the silly regulation for doing forward business?"

Yours truly, "GORDIUS NIELSEN."

NEW CHINESE SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

A MONOPOLY FOR THIRTY YEARS.

PEKING, October 20th. The Hsiao's Chinese Spinning and Weaving Company, which is promoted by Chou Hsueh-shi and Li Shih-wei with a capital of \$10,000,000, was sanctioned by the President to-day. The company has been granted a thirty years' monopoly in Chihli, Shantung, and Honan. It is rumoured that Japanese capital has been invested in the new enterprise.—N.C. Daily News.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

The "Merrie Mumpers" show at the M. C. L. Bazaar at Government House on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., promises to be an exceptionally attractive feature of the day. The troupe deserve great credit for the trouble they have taken and the time they have given to rehearsals. Mrs. Villiers Smyth, who has so often charmed us with her singing since her arrival in the Colony, is responsible for arranging the dances and the grouping of the chorus. Mr. V. G. Smyth and Miss Robertson, both of whom took part in Capt. Cross's "Idol's Eye," are also members of the Troupe, who are to be congratulated on securing the services of Mrs. Marley and Mr. Mariel. Mr. Scales, R.A.M.C., who makes his debut before Hongkong audiences, only requires to be heard in the "Merrie Mumpers" to gain him popularity as an amateur. The whole entertainment is worthy of generous support. It lasts but an hour, costs but \$1 and provides heaps of amusement in a short space of time, and is surely cheap at the price. Mr. Deaman Fuller has taken a lot of trouble over the small stage and its lighting. Mrs. O'Hara and Mrs. Smyth are responsible for the designs of the dresses, and are the originators of the production, in which they are taking part. Professor Gonzales and a few friends are providing a small orchestra.

THE ALLEGED SHANGHAI PLOT TO EXPORT ARMS.

AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A FOREIGN DETECTIVE.

Considerable interest centred in the proceedings at the Mixed Court at Shanghai last Friday relative to the big seizure of arms and ammunition the previous Saturday afternoon. Since the last hearing an important development had taken place, viz., an attempt to bribe a foreign detective by an alleged Austrian subject for certain papers which it was thought were seized by the Police. The hearing was before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Yu, the accused being: Tsong Tsz-dau (married, a stevedore), Ng Yung-sing (married, a shopkeeper), and Ng Sze-ping (married, a shopkeeper). They were charged for that they, on October 16th, 1915, at 804 Woohang Road, Shanghai, did unlawfully keep for military purposes certain arms, to wit, 129 pistols and 50,830 rounds of ammunition, contrary to the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code section 203.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution, acting on behalf of the Police. Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the prisoner Tsong Tsz-dau, Mr. H. B. Hinchley appeared for Ng Sze-ping, while Dr. R. F. C. Master watched the case on behalf of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Mr. Newman said that before he went into the case he had an application to make, and it was that an order be made with regard to a certain sum of \$50 which had been handed to a foreign detective by a certain man whom he thought he was right in describing as an Austrian, and whose name was Fromm.

Mr. Grant Jones—Do you mean offered? Mr. Newman—Yes, and actually tendered to the foreign detective, who has the money here. Counsel continued that on the night of October 16th, Fromm and a friend of his went to Louza Police station where they saw Detective Quayle. The detective was offered \$200 if he would obtain certain slips of paper which he understood the police had seized on one of the defendants in the case, and which he did not wish to come before the Court. Quayle refused the amount, and on the Sunday afternoon the man again went into his room where he was lying on the bed and deposited \$50. Mr. Newman described it as a subsidiary matter, but he asked for an order to be made regarding the money, whether it should be confiscated.

Detective Quayle stated that about midnight on October 16th he heard a motor-car at Louza station. A man whom he recognized as Fromm got out with another man and asked him if he wanted to earn a few dollars. Witness asked him what he meant, and he said that that afternoon a big seizure of arms and ammunition had been made in Kashing Road, and he wanted to know how many men had been arrested and what quantity of arms. The witness rang up the Harbin Road station, and was told that such a case had happened, and he then told Fromm and his companion that all he could tell them was that an arrest had been made. Fromm stated that a friend of his had some papers in the case, and that they would probably be found on a man named Tsong. Witness asked him his friend's name, and he replied that it was Nielsen. He stated that there was a pocket book and some papers which contained names and addresses. His friend was particularly anxious that these addresses should not be brought before the Court. Witness said he did not know any particulars just then, but he promised to meet Fromm the next day. On Sunday, about 11.30 p.m., he met Fromm on the Nanjing Road, by accident. He had promised to meet him in Foochow Road, but was unable to get there. The witness told Fromm that he had not found out anything, but he had hopes of doing so. On the following day, Monday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he was lying on the bed in his room, Fromm went in and said he had \$200 to give him. He left \$50 on the bed and then went away. The money was ordered to be confiscated.

INTIMATIONS

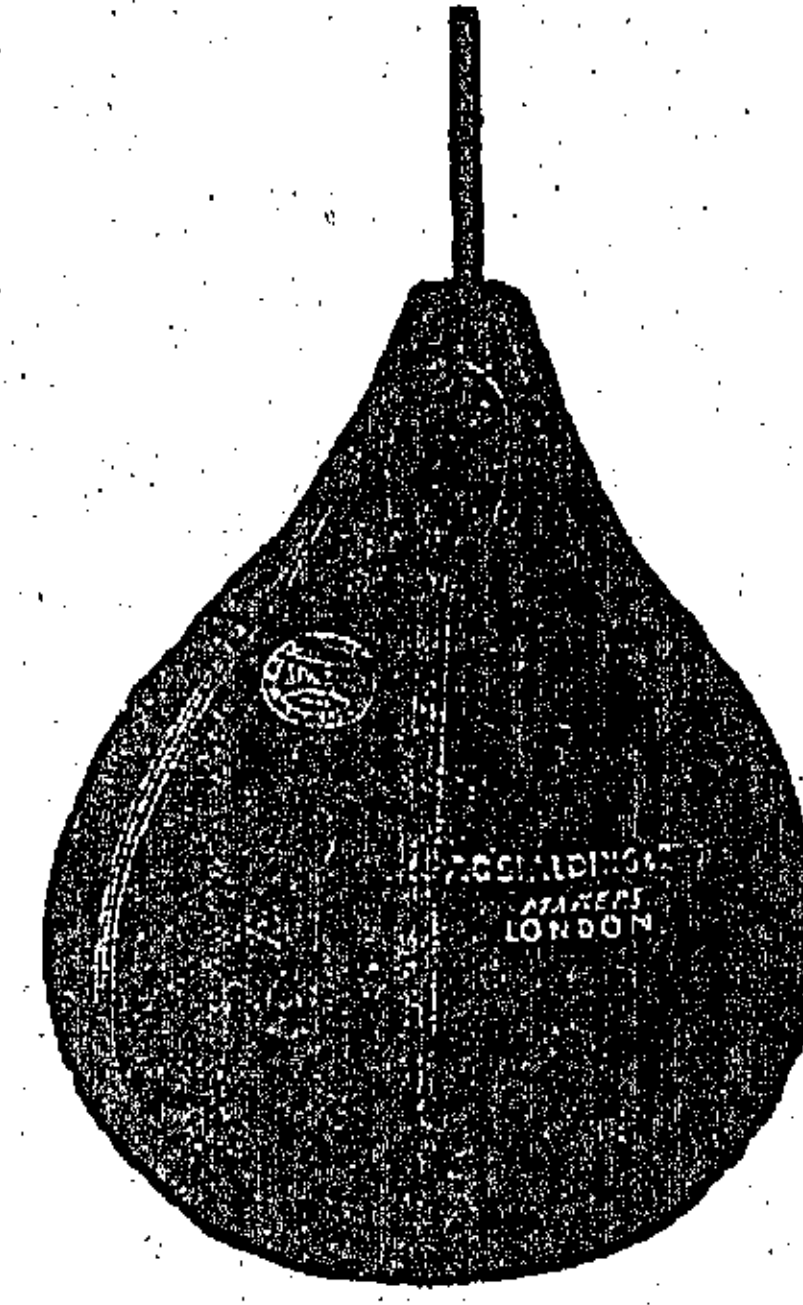
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE END STRIKING BAGS. KNUCKLE MITTS. GLOVES. STRIKING BAG. SWIVELS, ETC.

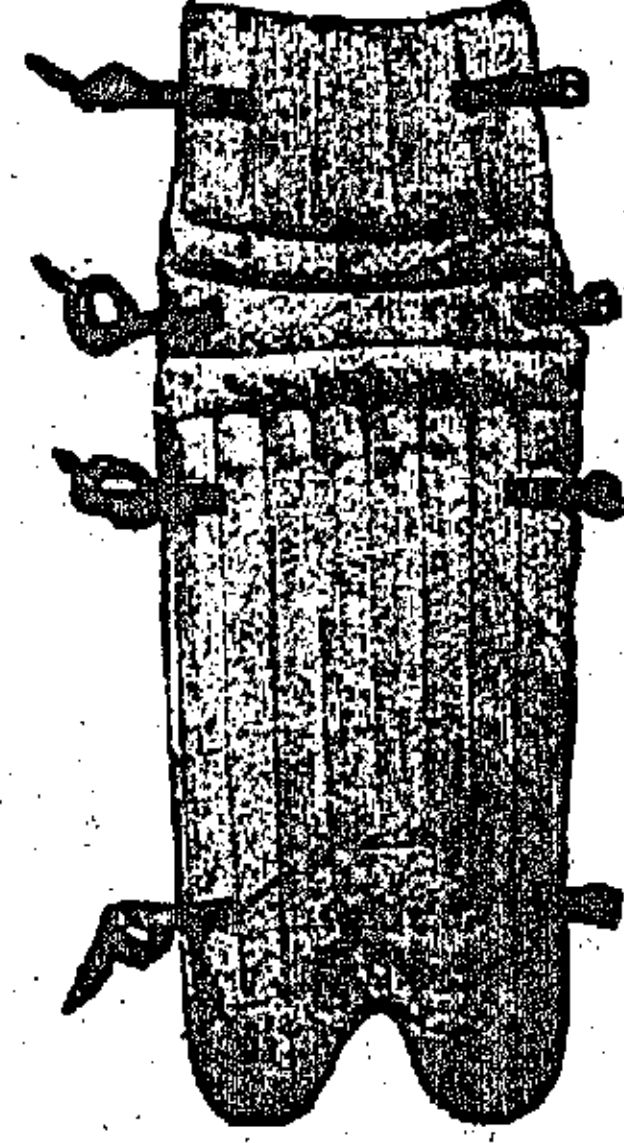
SPALDING'S "CHAMPIONSHIP" AND "INTERNATIONAL" BOXING GLOVES. AS USED BY ALL WELL-KNOWN CHAMPIONS.



CRICKET BATS BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS. WICKET KEEPING AND BATTING GLOVES.

LEG GUARDS. BEST WHITE CANVAS. FROM \$4. PER PAIR.

LEG GUARDS. BEST WHITE BUCKSKIN. FROM \$6. PER PAIR.



SAKURA BEER.



Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO., ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. No. 468.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE

THE Steamship
"MEXICO CITY."
About end of November.
For Freight and particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1118]

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"INVERCLYDE."
About 1st December.
For Freight and further particulars, please
apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SIUTTRA."
Having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense into the har-
bours and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [129]

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

BAZAAR.

OCTOBER 30TH.

FIVE CENTS A SHY

DON'T BE SHY.

THE RINGS ARE LARGE

YOU CAN'T MISS

SOMETHING.

IT DEPENDS ON YOU.

COME AND TRY YOUR EYE

AT

THE HOOP-LA STALL.

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.

SHY! SHY! SHY!

AND IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED,

TRY! TRY! TRY!

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1120]

SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS'

HOME.

ARSENAL STREET.

A CONCERT

(Arranged by H.E. THE GOVERNOR)

Will be given

ON WEDNESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1915,

Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

THE following will take part:-

H.E. SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.

THE HON. MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

LIEUT. AND MRS. SMYTHE.

MR. MURIEL, MR. SUTHERLAND.

&c.

Collection in aid of the Piano Fund and

Funds of the Home.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1117]

JUST ARRIVED:

A Very Choice Selection of:-

EVENING GOWNS and CLOAKS.

AFTERNOON and WALKING DRESS.

COATS and SKIRTS.

GOLFERS' OVERCOATS.

MILLINERY.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Inspection invited

M. GAINS.

Alexandra Buildings.

1st Floor.

Phone 1884.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1116]

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY to Serve and Assist

in Shop. Married Lady or Widow not

objected to.

Apply-

WISEMAN, LTD.,

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1915. [1115]

WANTED.

BRITISHER able to Speak Cantonese.

Apply-

Box No. 26.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1106]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the
Hongkong Club will be held in the Club
House TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 29th
October, 1915, at 5.15 P.M.
BUSINESS: As set forth in the Notice
posted in the Hall of the Club.
By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1086]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of
Members will be held on SATURDAY,
the 30th October, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, at
the Office of the Jockey Club, on the
Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club
ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [1085]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FOURSONES COMPETITION will be
held over the Fan Ling Course for a
Prize kindly presented by H.E. THE GOVERNOR.
CONDITIONS.

Members with Handicaps of less than 7 to be
drawn by lot with Members with Handicaps of
18 or more.
Members with Handicaps of 7 to 12 inclusive
to be drawn with Members with Handicaps of
13 to 17 inclusive.

Competition to be under Club Handicaps.
Intending Competitors are requested to enter
their names on the boards in the Happy Valley
or Fan Ling Club Houses, or to send same
in Writing to the Acting Hon. Secretary,
care of Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Entries will close on FRIDAY, 21st inst.

CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Competition for the above will be held
over the Fan Ling Course, commencing on
SUNDAY, the 31st inst.

Limited to Handicaps of 6 and under.
Intending Competitors are requested to enter
their names on the board in the Club House at
Happy Valley before WEDNESDAY, the 27th
inst.

T. W. HILL,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1915. [1082]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to this
Company to issue to Mr. LAU SAI TUNG
of Hongkong Duplicate Certificates of 200
Shares in this Company or other Certificate
or Certificates in lieu thereof upon statement
that the Original Certificates

Nos. 8504-100 shares numbered 246030/246138

dated 16th November, 1908.

Nos. 8802-50 shares numbered 197703/197727

251686/251710; 25th March, 1909.

Nos. 9786-50 shares numbered 6901/6930

dated 27th May, 1910.

have been LOST or DESTROYED, and

Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days

from the date hereof no Claim or Representa-

tion in respect of such Original Certificates

is made to the Company the Undersigned

will then proceed to deal with such applica-

tion for Duplicates.

For the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT Co., Ltd.,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1101]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE

THIRD YEAR OF THE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

1914.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

(\$16,000,000).

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF EIGHT

MILLION DOLLARS (\$8,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are

hereby notified that the Interest Instal-

ment for the month of October amounting to

Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand

(\$120,000), has been duly received by the

Undersigned and brought to Loan Service

Account.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs,

and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of

National Loans.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1103]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

1915.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS

(\$24,000,000).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to

Subscribers that arrangements have

been made by the Chinese Government to

lend to the Undersigned each month the

sum of Dollars One Hundred and Twenty

Thousand (\$120,000) from the revenues

assigned under the Loan Regulations to the

Service of this Loan. Loan Service Accounts

have been opened in the name of the Undersigned with THE BANK OF CHINA and THE

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS, into which these

monthly instalments of interest will be paid

as received, and these accounts will be drawn

on to meet the half-yearly interest Coupons.

The first interest instalment for the month

of October, 1915, has been duly received and

brought to account.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs,

and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of

National Loans.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 15th October, 1915. [1101]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

GODOWNS on Water Front to let.

Large or Small, or part.

Apply-

"GODOWNS,"

Care of "Daily Press" Office,

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1108]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,

containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms,

Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.

Apply-

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &

HARSTON,

Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL" No. 141, Plantation

Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

Apply-

LINTSEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

N. 6, LYEMOON VILLAS.

Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS,

Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for

occupation.

Apply to-

SPANISH DOMINICAN

PROCURATION

Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months

from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO

MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply Property Office,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET-AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,

3, Mountain View.

H. E. POLLOCK,

Princess Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1046]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,

4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-

sion.

Apply-

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour,

immediate possession.

Apply to-

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS.

Apply-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED

FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings,

Kowloon, with every modern convenience.

Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED

FLATS in May Road, possession on or about

1st November next. Modern appointments

throughout, including English Baths and

Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water

Carriage System. A few flats specially

designed to accommodate three bachelors at

reasonable rentals.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon

Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road,

Kowloon.

Apply to-

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [558]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN

ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,

immediate possession, house in excellent order

Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply-

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,

Conduit Road.

NE 4 HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES at Peak.

No. 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

No. 1, MORTON TERRACE, Causeway

By-

GODOWNS, at Wauchai.

GODOWNS, at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply-

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1915. [38]

FOR SALE.

ONE 10 H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD

OIL ENGINE complete with and

coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous

Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts

with shunt regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for

ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete

with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to-

LINTSEAD & DAVIS,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1915. [985]

INTIMATION

SPECIAL

OLD BROWN
SHERRY.

Connoisseurs, who are partial to

a rich Sherry as an after-dinner

drink, will find in the above a wine

absolutely to their taste. It is of

the kind known to the trade as

"EAST INDIA SHERRY."

that is to say, a Sherry that became

famous on account of the large

quantities shipped to the East Indies

in the days of the Old East India

Company.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

[13]

BIRTH.

RITTER-On October 21st, 1915, at Shang-

THE WAR.

ATTEMPTED CAPTURE OF RHEIMS.

PRUSSIAN REGIMENT ANNIHILATED.

GERMAN PLANS IN SERBIA MISCARRY.

DESPONDENCY IN BULGARIA.

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATION AT BUKHAREST.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS' ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE RHEIMS.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

PARIS, October 27th.

The object of the unsuccessful German attacks on the 18th and 20th inst. was to capture Rheims by envelopment. If it succeeded the Germans expected the news to produce a decisive effect on the Balkans.

Writing from Champagne, the correspondent of the *liberte* says that the attempt on the 20th was more vigorous than that on the preceding day, but despite enormous quantities of suffocating gas and a tremendous shell-fire the French gave the German infantry a warm reception, and the attackers hurried themselves on the wire entanglements. Whole columns were mowed down, and 1,600 bodies belonging to one Regiment lay in less than a kilometre of ground.

A Regiment of Prussian infantry was completely wiped out west of Prunay. The French officers estimate that the Germans lost 40,000 in two days. The French losses were slight, owing to the efficacy of the gas-masks. Among numerous gallant deeds was that of a Company composed of miners. They withstood for two hours an assault by three German battalions. They did not yield an inch, and there were only ten left when reinforcements arrived. These men were so active that the enemy did not guess the truth.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

FRENCH STAYING-POWER WINS.

PARIS, October 28th.

To-day's communiqué says:—There was a desperate struggle in Champagne, in the centre of "The Courtois." After fluctuating, it was decided by the staying power of the Frenchmen, who resumed the offensive. They have broken the German counter-offensive.

We also progressed north-eastward of Meuse by a sudden attack.

GERMAN BIPLANE CAPTURED INTACT.

PARIS, October 27th.

The evening communiqué says there is nothing to report except an aerial encounter over the Marne between a French monoplane, and a most modern German biplane, in which the Frenchman was victorious. Both of the German aviators were captured while endeavouring to destroy their machine, which was captured intact.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK IN MARMORA SEA.

ATHENS, October 27th.

A British submarine sank a munition laden Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

LESS THAN A HUNDRED LOST.

LONDON, October 26th.

The War Office announces that the British transport *Marquette* has been torpedoed in the Aegean Sea. It is understood that only 90 of the personnel are unaccounted for.

THE SERBIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH COMPLETELY DEFEAT BULGARIANS.

PARIS, October 26th.

A communiqué says: The Bulgarians on the 22nd attacked the French forces occupying the Strumitza district along the whole front. We completely defeated the Bulgarians.

BULGARIANS ENTER USKUB.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Bulgarians captured Begovin and the Danubus port of Prahovo.

Prince Cyril formally entered Uskub.

SERBIANS RECAPTURE KUPRULU.

ATHENS, October 26th.

It is officially reported that the Serbians have recaptured Kuprulu after fierce fighting.

BULGARIA DEPRESSED AND DISAPPOINTED.

SERBIANS' UNEXPECTEDLY DESPERATE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, October 28th.

Advices from an authentic source in Sofia show that the Bulgarians already display signs of much depression and disappointment. The arrival of numerous wounded and the unexpectedly desperate resistance by the Serbians have created the despondency.

The Germans told the people that the campaign would be over by the middle of November. Now the Bulgarians realised that the German plans had miscarried.

The German officers say it is foolish to expect a quick result. They must expect a year of war.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A GERMAN "SURPRISE" THAT FAILED.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN MINOR ACTIONS.

PETROGRAD, October 27th.

A communiqué says that the Germans were repulsed when endeavouring to surprise a position on the left bank of the Dvina, south of Ikskul. The enemy also failed east of Ikskul.

The Russians in the Styra region, north-west of Rafalovka, captured the village of Vukaglutzka, capturing prisoners and machine-guns.

The Germans attacked with large forces to the north of Kukli, but were outflanked, losing over 200 prisoners. The Russians enveloped the Germans in the village, inflicting enormous losses on them.

Three enemy attacks to the north of Mevoletkita were repulsed. Heaps of German corpses cover the ground.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANS ON THE SHAMEN.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EXPLANATION.

LONDON, October 27th.

Sir Edward Grey, in a written reply to Colonel Yate, said the position of the Shamens seems to be that China has granted a perpetual lease of the Shamens territory to the British Government in return for certain cash and rent. China had not parted with her ultimate ownership and sovereignty, and it was impossible for us legally to turn out tenants of enemy nationality so long as they complied with the conditions of the lease. It would be unnatural and also an encroachment on her sovereignty for China to permit such an expulsion, and it would lead to considerable disturbance in China, the disadvantages of which would be out of all proportion to any possible advantage.

PRO-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN BUKHAREST.

EX-MINISTERS THREATEN TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 26th.

An anti-Government demonstration in Bukharest demanded the mobilisation of Rumania and immediate action to prevent the junction of the Germans, Bulgarians, and Hungarians. The ex-Ministers, MM. Filipescu and Jonescu, in stirring addresses, asserted that they would overthrow the Government.

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO GREECE.

LONDON, October 26th.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that the offer of Cyprus was conditional on Greece immediately helping Serbia. The offer has now lapsed.

KING AND GREEK NEUTRALITY.

GREECE "LOSES THE SWORD IN THE SCABBARD."

NEW YORK, October 26th.

In an interview granted to the Athens correspondent of the Associated Press concerning the Greek reply to the appeals of Serbia for the fulfilment of the Greco-Serbian Treaty, the King of Greece said that Greece was merely loosening the sword in the scabbard. Greece menaced none, but he could not permit that events should constitute a menace to the integrity of the nation or to the freedom of the Greek people. It was his duty to preserve the country from danger and destruction through becoming involved in the general European conflict, and he would do this at all hazards if it were possible.

GREEK POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

SCENE IN THE CHAMBER.

ATHENS, October 26th.

A divergence arose in Parliament between M. Dragoumis, Minister of Finance, and M. Venizelos, the ex-Premier, regarding the agreement with Turkey for the exchange of confiscated property after the Balkan War.

M. Venizelos made a stirring speech, which was constantly interrupted by the Ministerialists. He thereupon reminded the House that the Government depended on his party for their majority. A tumult ensued, and the sitting was adjourned for an hour. The Cabinet conferred afterwards.

The Chamber re-assembled, and M. Dragoumis made a conciliatory speech. M. Venizelos was appeased, and a crisis was averted.

A SMALLER CABINET COMING?

LONDON, October 27th.

In the House of Lords Lord Curzon mentioned that Mr. Asquith is considering the question of a smaller Cabinet.

ZANZIBAR'S AEROPLANES.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Colonial Office announces that it has been decided to appropriate £10,000, a gift from the Government of Zanzibar, for providing four fighting aeroplanes, to be named Zanzibar 1, Zanzibar 2, Zanzibar 3, and Zanzibar 4.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

INTRIGUERS' ADMISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, October 26th.

The officials of the State Department are greatly interested in the arrest of Fay. If the Department determines that Fay was acting on behalf of the German Secret Service it will regard the acts as a serious offence against the United States.

Fay admits that he came to the United States for the purpose of experiment with the infernal machine previously described. Fay says he intended to use the machine on the ships carrying munitions for the Allies.

Fay declared that though he came to the United States through an arrangement with the German Secret Service he acted independently of the German Embassy or other German agents in the United States. He added that he told Captain von Papen and Captain Roy-Ed, the German Military and Naval Attachés at the Embassy, of his plans, and both advised him not to interfere with munition ships sailing from America, but said that the use of an infernal machine in Canada would depend on developments.

A Fay, lodgings a detective found 150 lbs. of chlorate of potash, one of the ingredients of the "sugar bombs" in which the water percolating into a receptacle, melts the sugar, releasing a spring and causing an explosion.

"A VALUABLE WITNESS"

ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, October 26th.

A German agent, by the name of Dacche, has been arrested. The detectives expect him to be a valuable witness. Other arrests are expected.

NEW YORK, Later.

A fourth man, named Krienzle, has been arrested on a charge of plotting to destroy ships. He has been released on \$5,000 bail.

THE CAVELL CRIME.

CAPTOWN INDIANS' HORROR.

LONDON, October 26th.

The Indians at Capetown passed a resolution of horror at "the dastardly execution of Miss Cavell, in defiance of the laws of humanity," and urging Indians to join the fighting forces in response to the King's appeal.

GERMANY'S CALLOUS DEFENCE.

NEW YORK, October 26th.

The German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr Zimmermann, in a cold and calculated legal statement in regard to the execution of Miss Cavell, contends that men and women are equal before the law; only the degree of guilt makes a difference. He asserts that the crime against the Army cannot pass unnoticed, and adds:—"Headless of the world's verdict, we must travel on the hard road of duty."

GERMANY AND PEACE.

MADRID, October 26th.

The newspapers publish a telegram from Rome that Prince Camporeale, brother-in-law of Prince von Buelow, will shortly submit to the King of Spain and the President of the United States a scheme indicating the lines on which Germany would be disposed to discuss terms of peace.

AUSTRALIA'S RESPONSE TO KING'S CALL.

MELBOURNE, October 26th.

Replying to the King's call, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher (Prime Minister) called:—"I am confident that Your Majesty's message will evoke a patriotic response from the people. The Commonwealth will greatly augment the ranks of the 160,000 Australians who have been already provided as an assurance of Australia's hearty co-operation and determination to carry on the war to a successful issue."

At a recruiting meeting at Sydney thousands of men headed in memory of Miss Cavell while a band played the "Dead March."

KING GEORGE AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, October 26th.

President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Millerand, met the King at the front and inspected the British troops. The King, with the Prince of Wales, afterwards visited the French front, where His Majesty was received by General Joffre and conducted to artillery observation posts and battery positions.

President Poincaré conferred the War Cross on the Prince of Wales.

AUSTRALIAN METAL INDUSTRY.

FREED OF GERMANY'S GRIP.

MELBOURNE, October 26th.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes announces that Australia's metal industry is now completely free from the grip of Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRANSFER OF SHIPPING IN WAR.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S IMPORTANT ACTION.

LONDON, October 26th.

The *London Gazette* publishes an Order-in-Council abrogating Article 37 of the Declaration of London, whereby the flag which a merchantman is entitled to fly is the sole test of nationality. The Order reverts to the old Prize Law. This will prevent the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag and bring the British practice into line with the French, which refuses to recognise any such transfer.

Shipping experts declare that the object of the change is to arrest the proceedings of many small vessels trading under neutral flags, but really owned, wholly or partly, by Germans.

It is anticipated that the Germans will endeavour to retaliate, especially in regard to the Scandinavian trade.

SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPERIALISM.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA'S LARGE MAJORITY.

PRETORIA, October 26th.

It is understood that General Louis Botha, accepting the mandate of the country, has decided to continue in office with his present colleagues. Two results in the election are still unknown, but General Botha, cooperating with the 30 Unionists who were returned, has the large majority of approximately 60 for the Imperial party.

LATER.

The complete results confirm General Botha's success. The Bothas have 54, the Unionists 40, the Independents 5, the Nationalists 27, and the Labourites 4.

BRITISH CABINET CONTROVERSY.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

LONDON, October 26th.

The newspaper controversy on the question of Cabinet unity continues.

The *Morning Post* again suggests a smaller Cabinet.

The *Daily News* says it would be disastrous if most responsible Ministers were driven out to make way for a Council of seven or ten. The journal admits that there have been failures in the Government policy, but it asks what intelligent Government had not had failures?

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that Mr. Asquith has already carried the Cabinet decision system further than previously, and it works well. Meanwhile Lord Cromer, in a letter to *The Times*, spiritedly defends the British diplomacy in the war, and says he doubts whether the most skillful diplomacy would have materially altered recent events.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN SERBIA.

SPEECH BY LORD LANSLOWNE.

LONDON, October 26th.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Lansdowne asked whether the Government, and its Naval and Military advisers were satisfied, regarding the despatch of troops to Salonika, that full provision had been made for their communications and for the supply of men and material. He pointed out the disappointments of the Dardanelles enterprise, and desired an assurance to the country that they would not suffer from the great danger of unpreparedness and indecision.

Lord Lansdowne dwelt on the difficulty of making statements on military matters, and referred to the impression in some people's minds that the civilians in the Cabinet had a habit of devising great strategical plans and of imposing them upon the military advisers. He vehemently denied such a thing was possible, especially as Lord Kitchener was invariably a party to the Government's decisions.

The Cabinet had to deal with mixed problems, involving military, naval, and political considerations. He quite understood the objections to new entanglements in a new sphere of war, but what were the circumstances under which this little British force had been sent to Salonika? He emphasised that the Austro-Germans found themselves not progressing in the West, seriously checked by Russia, heavily pressed by Italy, and also faced with minor British successes like that in Mesopotamia.

The Central Powers therefore sought a new direction for an attack satisfactory to themselves, and were making a great attempt to force their way through, to threaten our forces in Gallipoli, and to reach Constantinople, perhaps Egypt, to say nothing of vaster aspirations. The key to the problem lay in the Eastern corner of Serbia, and Serbia had asked for our help. He paid a tribute to the wonderful gallantry of Serbia, and pointed out that the goodwill of Greece was of the first importance.

Lord Lansdowne said it was at the instance of M. Venizelos that we undertook to provide a force to enable Greece to fulfil her treaty with Serbia. Hence such troops as were available were sent to Salonika. It was a small force, because only a small force could be collected. France also sent her troops simultaneously and a larger force was being prepared. He suggested that these steps, no doubt incomplete, had been taken with great promptitude, though after full and deliberate consultation with military and naval advisers.

The British force at Salonika numbered 13,000 and was regarded as the precursor of a large force. The use to which the latter were put must depend on the situation when they arrived on the scene. The British and French Governments realised that when further reinforcements reached the Eastern Mediterranean it would be necessary to take a careful stock of the position.

Events were moving very rapidly, and were profoundly affected by Greece not fulfilling her Treaty engagements. The German progress in Serbia was such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian Army would be able to withstand it for any great length of time, especially with the Bulgarian stab in the back.

Lord Lansdowne concluded that Naval and British Military and Naval advisers were now conferring regarding the situation with General Sir A. Murray. He had been instructed to report his opinion as soon as possible. Lord Lansdowne gave an assurance that the Government would not act on hurried impulse, but would take the best military advice at every step.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

####

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY MARU, Japanese str., 2,195. T. Matsui, 20th October—Mojito 20th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BANRI MARU, Japanese str., 2,351, R. Matsui, 27th October—Keelung 24th October, Coal and General.—Doddwell & Co.

HAICHING, British str., 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 27th October—Fochow 24th October, General.—Douglas Lapsley & Co.

KEEMUN, British str., 4,929, Callister, 28th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KOHORI MARU, Japanese str., 1,610, T. Matsui, 27th October—Wakamatsu 20th October, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

MENTOR, British str., 4,708, Warrall, 26th October—Singapore 21st October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

MUTTRA, British str., 2,085, J. Kilpatrick, 27th October—Mojito 20th October, General.—David Sassoon & Co.

SALAHADJI, Dutch str., 1,235, Liberg, 26th October—Swatow 25th October, General.—Order.

TAISHAN, Chinese str., 1,216, W. C. Passmore, 27th October—Shanghai 23rd October, General.—Chunchee.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
October 27th.

SANUKI MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

TAISHAN, Dutch str., for Moku.

DEPARTURES.

October 27th.

ANNA, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

CHORUS MARU, Jap. str., for Port Laysal.

CHORUS MARU, Jap. str., for Dalny.

CHONGSU, British str., for Newchwang.

CHONGSU, British str., for Shanghai.

DEMODOC, British str., for Liverpool.

KEEMUN, British str., for Liverpool.

KYUCHOW, British str., for Tientsin.

SAINT BEDE, British str., for New York.

SAINT BEDE, British str., for Swatow.

TAISHAN, Chinese str., for Manila.

YONG MARU, Jap. str., for Haiphong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per Taisan, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mrs. Miller.

Per Haiching, from Fochow, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. Crum, Mr. A. G. Coppin, and Mr. S. Barker.

VESSELS EXPECTED

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Montague* left Vancouver on Sunday, October 17th, p.m. and is due to arrive at Hongkong about Friday, November 12th.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian ports, Zambonga and Manila, on 13th instant, and may be expected to arrive on or about 7th November.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE steamship

"NOVARA."
Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N., carrying H. Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 5th November, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MEDINA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KATAS-1-HIND," due in London about the 18th Dec. 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1915. [1]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"INVERIC."
Captain A. Wallace, 4,769 tons, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY 17th November.

For freight and further particulars, apply to THE BANK LINE, LTD., Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1009]

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & CO.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE."
Captain R. Wether, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 30th Nov. 1915.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong 4th October, 1915. [1051]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to Star Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	TYPE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. R. Hetherington R.N.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CORBILLES	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 1st Nov., at 5 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	GUANGYU	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CARNARVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Nov., at 7 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAWAI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA	On 15th Nov., at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	MEXICO CITY	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About End of Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Dec.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DAISEN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 10.30 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SEIKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 17th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	EASTERN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 3rd Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th Nov., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Nov., at 10 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SANUKI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Today.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	TAISHAN	Dutch str.	1 m.	...	JAVL-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Today.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Today, at 4 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst. at D'light.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	BANGKOK MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 5 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	POLYNESIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov., at 10 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KORO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Nov., at D'light.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KWONGKANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 6th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 14th Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAMUR	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA	On 10th Nov., at 8 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SUSHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DAISEN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	Tomorrow, at 1 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SAICHO	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 2nd Nov., at 2 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 5th Nov., at 2 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Nov., at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Nov., at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th Nov., at 4 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	Today.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA	Tomorrow, at 7 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Nov., at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JAVL-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 2nd Nov.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th Jan.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	OSAKA SHOSUN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 10 a.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	HAITAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Nov., at D'light.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Saturday, 20th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Monday, 1st Nov., 3 p.m.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Tuesday, 2nd Nov., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 5th Nov., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 6th Nov., 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The steamers "KITSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "POOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUNSAO," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuala, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Taw-o, Usukan, Je sillon and Labuan.

Telephone No. 25.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND BANGKOK.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

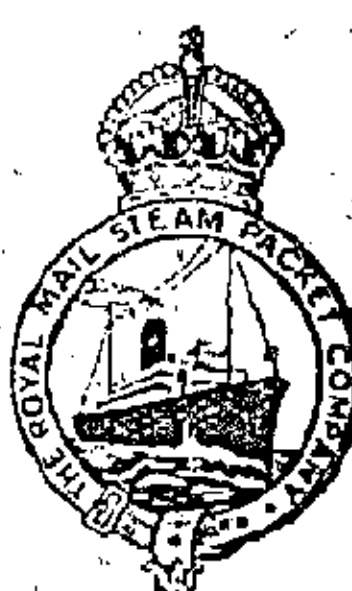
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS

Telephone No. 216.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [25]



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

GENOA & LONDON ... "CARNARVONSHIRE" ... On 5th November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. [24]

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

From Hongkong 3rd November. Connecting with "GUJARAT" From COLOMBO 18th November.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 25th Jan. 1915.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

211

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915. GENERAL AGENTS. 1061

PRINTING & BINDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1916.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP. PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compilers invite the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with them by returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

These advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.	JAPAN AND FORMOSA.
Peking.	Tokyo.
Tientsin.	Osaka.
Peitaiho.	Yokohama.
Chinwangtao.	Hyogo.
Taku.	Kobe.
Antung.	Shimonoseki.
Manchurian.	
Trade C'tres.	
Szechwan.	
Dairen.	
Port Arthur.	
Chaofo.	
Weihaiwei.	
Tsuanfu.	
Mukden.	
Shanghai.	
Swatow.	

CHINA.	JAPAN AND FORMOSA.
Peking.	Tokyo.
Tientsin.	Osaka.
Peitaiho.	Yokohama.
Chinwangtao.	Hyogo.
Taku.	Kobe.
Antung.	Shimonoseki.
Manchurian.	
Trade C'tres.	
Szechwan.	
Dairen.	
Port Arthur.	
Chaofo.	
Weihaiwei.	
Tsuanfu.	
Mukden.	
Shanghai.	
Swatow.	

CHINA.	JAPAN AND FORMOSA.
Peking.	Tokyo.
Tientsin.	Osaka.
Peitaiho.	Yokohama.
Chinwangtao.	Hyogo.

